

## FUNSTON'S PLANS ARE KEPT SECRET

RIGID CENSORSHIP REGARDING MOVEMENT AGAINST VILLA AND BANDITS.

## THREE REGIMENTS ARE SENT

No Call For National Guard is Contemplated.—Troops May Have Crossed Border.

Washington.—Secrecy regarding General Funston's plans for moving against Villa and his bandits has been so rigidly enforced at the war department that even high officials of the government are in doubt as to whether American troops actually had crossed the Mexican border.

Secretary Baker announced that the Twenty-third Infantry, now at Galveston, Tex., had been ordered to El Paso because of fear of Mexican attacks felt in many towns along the border. The regiment, about 1,000 strong, will be stationed at points designated by General Funston.

The order to the Twenty-third, the Secretary said, was the only important development of the day of which the department had any knowledge, and that nothing had come from any other source indicating that the advance guard of the expeditionary force was already on Mexican soil. He said he would make known the fact that the expedition was on its way just as soon as the news reached him.

Questioned as to the messages that had come, the Secretary admitted that there was nothing directly denying reports that the border had been crossed. He said he had nothing to add to or detract from his previous statement that General Funston had full authority to proceed whenever he was ready. The Secretary emphasized the fact that any steps taken by the army would be in full recognition of Mexican sovereignty. He declined to discuss further the question of what action the de facto government might take as a result of the sending of American troops in pursuit of the bandits.

## NEW BLOW AT FRENCH LINES.

Germans Smash in Aisne Salient, and Push on Toward Fort.

London.—A new stroke has been delivered by the German forces in their attempts to test the French lines west of the Verdun sector. This was delivered on the Asne front, eleven miles northwest of Rheims, where French positions south and southwest of Ville-aux-Bois were attacked by Saxon regiments.

Along a front of more than three-quarters of a mile the Kaiser's troops penetrated to a depth of two-thirds of a mile, according to Berlin, which states that 737 men and officers were taken prisoners and some small artillery captured, all at small loss.

## Norwegian Silius Torpedoed.

Paris.—Seven of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was torpedoed and sunk were Americans. The Silius left New York on Feb. 4 for Havre. The Petit Parisien says that one of the Americans on the Silius suffered serious injuries of the legs and was taken to the Pasteur Hospital. He is John Hartmann, 18 years old. It is reported that Captain Syversen of the Silius was drowned, and that two sailors are missing. The remaining members of the crew were saved.

## Army Auto Trucks In Use.

Washington.—The campaign in northern Mexico to capture Francisco Villa will see the formation of the first auto-truck companies to be organized for the United States Army, according to a statement made by Colonel A. L. Smith, the depot quartermaster stationed in this city.

## W. C. Robinson, Aviator, Killed.

Grinnell, Iowa.—W. C. Robinson, an aviator, was killed when a biplane in which he was trying for an altitude record fell from a height of 13,000 feet.

## Governor Regrets Move.

Vera Cruz.—General Heriberto Jara, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, when informed of the intention of the United States Government to send troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, took a grave and regretful view of the situation.

## FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Private James P. Taylor, Troop F, Thirtieth Cavalry, wounded at Columbus, N. M., March 9, in the Villa riot, died March 10.

Mexicans have put a ban on all American newspapers.

The first aero squadron, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, will be a part of the expeditionary force against Villa.

The British fleet auxiliary Fauvette, a vessel of 2,644 tons, has been lost, together with 14 members of her crew by striking a mine off the east coast of England.

The total losses of the French, according to General Gallieni's statement, have reached 2,500,000, while the British up to the present have lost \$20,000.

## SANITARY SURVEY FOR GREENVILLE

FEDERAL HEALTH EXPERTS TO MAKE THOROUGH STUDY OF COUNTY.

## WORK TO COVER ONE YEAR

Complete Sanitary Inspection With Especial Reference to Prevention of Typhoid Fever.

Columbia.—The United States public health service will undertake, commencing this week, a study of the conditions in Greenville county affecting health, with especial reference to the prevention of diseases such as typhoid fever. This complete sanitary inspection, which will continue for a year or more, covering every section of the county, will be made as a result of the requests of James A. Hayne, M.D., state health officer, in co-operation with county officials. All expenses of the public health officers will be paid by the government.

Dr. Hayne said a few days ago that in urging this sanitary inspection for a unit of this state he had recommended that the work be done either in Greenville county or Richland county, but that the government had chosen the former because of its greater percent of white population and also because it appeared to be a more representative South Carolina county. He said also that he would probably transfer one of the two units provided for by the legislature to Richland county, where also he hopes to have the officials of the public health service at work.

A letter will be sent out in the near future to all registered electors of Greenville county notifying them of the undertaking and asking for their co-operation. "This study of health conditions in your county," the letter says in part, "is a part of a general sanitary survey being made by the public health service in representative counties in a number of states. The main purpose of this survey is to determine the sanitary conditions existing in the rural districts generally of the United States and the best methods for their improvement."

"The officers who will visit the homes in your county are trained in sanitation and after making their studies they will be able to advise about health conditions, particularly as to water supplies and refuse disposal in each neighborhood. These men will learn from their studies in your community facts which may be presented with advantage to other communities."

"The benefit to your community from this undertaking by your national, state and county governments will depend upon the active interest of the individual citizens. If you and your neighbors will give to the workers and the work your cordial support and assistance your county can be made one of the several most healthful counties in the United States."

## Spartanburg Creamery Organized.

Spartanburg.—The Spartanburg Creamery company was organized here by the election of the following officers and directors: President, A. W. Horton; vice president, John B. Cannon; secretary and treasurer, Cane Cannon; directors, Col. T. J. Moore, Moore; S. T. McCravy, Warren DuPre, M. B. Smith, Celander Springs; A. W. Horton, Cane Cannon and John B. Cannon.

Dr. W. W. Long of Clemson college was present and addressed the meeting of stockholders.

## Greenwood Supports Library.

Greenwood.—The Greenwood city council at its regular meeting recently passed an ordinance appropriating the sum of \$1,200 for the annual support of the public library which it is planned to have here. The city also donated a magnificent lot, centrally located. The advocates of the library proposition want a \$15,000 building as they feel that this will be the size building Greenwood should have now.

## Condemns Ocoee Land.

Greenville.—Judge Johnson of the federal court has signed orders authorizing the publication of condemnation proceedings against six tracts of land in Ocoee, the land to be set aside as a part of the great Appalachian forest reserve, being created by the United States government. These notices will be served upon the owners of the land and will be inserted in the newspapers. In such proceedings, the government does not condemn land which is titled or land upon which there are permanent homes.

It is very probable that agricultural will be taught in the public schools of St. Matthews next year.

"The population of Columbia at the census of 1910 was 26,139," the bulletin says, "and it is estimated that it was 32,500 on July 1, 1914."

A first class highway between Spartanburg and Greenville was advocated by C. O. Hearon, editor of the Spartanburg Herald, in an address before a mass meeting at Wellford, which is on the route of the proposed highway. The co-operation of the county governments is sought as the best way to have the work effected.

## GRAND JURY REPORTS 13

Seek Indictment of Many Persons Connected With Cohen Mystery at Charleston Last October.

Charleston.—A special presentment was made by the grand jury following an investigation into the committee room shooting on October 15 last, which resulted in the death of Sidney J. Cohen and the wounding of several others, 13 indictments being asked for, and the duty of bringing the charges specified is now in the hands of the solicitor, who will act at once. As court arrived at the end of the session witnesses and petit jurors having been dismissed and the grand jury excused from further attendance at this term, the special presentment and developing indictments will not be followed up until the June term of the court of general sessions.

No responsibility for the killing of Mr. Cohen is fixed in the finding of the grand jury.

Indictments are asked for as follows: Henry Brown and W. E. Wingate, assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons. Patrick Quinn, F. E. LaFoureaud and J. R. Cantwell, assault and battery with intent to kill. Edward McDonald, J. H. Steencken, Fred Stender, George Hentiers, W. Turner Logan, J. J. Healy and J. A. Black, carrying concealed weapons. Frank Hogan, for inciting riot. There are 66 witnesses named in the presentment. The indictments handed to the grand jury against Henry Brown and S. R. McDonald are returned with the request that the solicitor indict as recommended.

Asked what would be the next step relative to the special presentment of the grand jury, Acting Solicitor J. K. Henry said that he would at once make out bills of indictment to be handed to the grand jury at the next term of court; that all those named in the presentment of the grand jury for carrying concealed weapons and the other offenses charged would be arrested at once and bound over to the next term of court. Warrants will be issued to guarantee the appearance at the next term of court of all witnesses named.

## Aiken to Have Horse Show.

Aiken.—Aiken's first horse show, but which is destined to become an institution here and to attract sportsmen to Aiken from a wide territory each successive year, will be held Saturday, March 18. Work has already begun on the building of a ring in front of the club house at the Pine Tree Polo club, where the horse show will be held. There are in Aiken at the present time more than 400 horses, privately owned, most of them thoroughbreds, a larger number than at any time since the old days when the late William C. Whitney maintained his famous racing stables here.

## Catawba Rifles Show Up Well.

Rock Hill.—The annual inspection of Company H. S. C. N. G., locally known as the Catawba Rifles, was held last week. Capt. J. Malcolm Graham of the United States army was the inspector for the government. Adjutant General Moore will later inspect the company for the state, this making two inspections instead of one as heretofore. Out of a total of 65 men and three officers, 56 men and three officers answered roll call, while five men have been granted permission to report for inspection at other places. Consequently only three men were absent from the inspection.

## Two New Postmasters.

Washington.—The president nominated V. Brown McFadden of Rock Hill to be postmaster at that place. Some time ago Mr. McFadden was recommended to the postoffice department for appointment by Congressman Finley. James E. Seaton was also named for Allendale.

## Lad Killed by Auto.

North Augusta.—A sad death occurred here recently when James Smith, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, was run over by an automobile truck loaded with cotton, in charge of two negroes, one of whom was driving.

## Contract For Knitting Mill.

Greenville.—The J. F. Gallivan Building company of Greenville was awarded the contract for the erection of a knitting mill at Spartanburg.

## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Florence is making great plans for entertaining the U. C. T. in June. Editors and business managers of the religious papers met in Greenwood recently and formed an association.

Work on all improvements at the State Hospital for the Insane has been suspended, pending the decision of the supreme court in the mandamus proceedings brought to force the comptroller general to pay out the item of \$100,000 contained in the recapitulation of the general appropriation bill.

## Orangeburg Field Days.

Orangeburg.—The dates for the sub-field days in Orangeburg county have been announced with the following schedule: East Elizabeth, March 29; Norway, March 30; Cordova, March 31; Branchville, April 4; Four Holes, April 5; Orangeburg city schools, dates to be announced; Providence, April 7. On April 14 the county field day exercises will be held at the fair grounds at Orangeburg and a big picnic will be given. On the evening of April 13 the annual oratorical and declamation contests will be held.

## NOT TO CONVENE SPECIAL SESSION

GOV. MANNING MAKES STATEMENT.—DEVELOPMENTS OF INSURANCE SITUATION.

## DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capitol.

## Columbia.

Gov. Manning is opposed to an extra session of the general assembly to consider the question of repealing the anti-compact law, passed at the recent session. That an extra session be called was suggested by J. H. Godfrey, mayor of Anderson, and members of Anderson city council.

The governor sent the following telegram to Mayor Godfrey:

"Replying to your wire on insurance matter, I see no necessity for calling extra session of legislature. I believe that the interests of the people will be taken care of. I shall use my efforts to this end."

The governor has also received protests from several other sections of the state against the anti-compact law. Attorney General McReynolds in Washington informed Senator Tillman in reply to an inquiry from Commissioner McMaster, that there was nothing in the federal department of justice could do to prevent fire insurance companies from withdrawing from South Carolina.

Edwin G. Seibels, manager, returned from New York, where he has been in conference with officials of some of the largest fire insurance companies in America. "This is the most serious business situation the state has ever faced," he said.

Several more fire insurance companies have ordered withdrawal from the state, among them all foreign companies represented by the Seibels agency and the Aetna. One of Mr. Seibels' companies suggested that he move the agency to Atlanta.

John L. McLaurin, state warehouse commissioner, said:

"The people with whom I am dealing say that they can place all of the large amounts of insurance in case the withdrawals are sufficient to threaten citizens of the state, and while it is not strictly a part of my duties as state warehouse commissioner, I am in this fight and am perfectly willing to give freely of my time and energy and am placing insurance now for parties who are uneasy over the situation."

"I have no statements to make," said F. H. McMaster, insurance commissioner, when informed that the department of justice at Washington could not take action to prevent the withdrawal of fire insurance companies from South Carolina. Mr. McMaster had suggested federal action in a letter to Senator Tillman and Congressman Lever.

## Four Candidates for Governor.

Three interesting developments in the campaign for the governorship of South Carolina have occurred during the past week. They were:

Gov. Manning's announcement of his intention to stand for re-election to continue the work he has begun. Declaration by John G. Clinkscales of Spartanburg that he would not be a candidate for governor, but on the contrary would support Gov. Manning.

Announcement at Greenwood by Robert A. Cooper of Laurens, solicitor of the Eighth Judicial circuit, that he had yielded to the solicitation of his friends and would be a candidate for the governorship.

Three persons had already committed themselves to enter the race, so that the field now comprises five candidates: Richard L. Manning, Robert A. Cooper, Cole L. Blease, John M. DesChamps and John T. Duncan.

## Soon Name Conciliation Board.

Gov. Manning has under consideration the matter of appointing members of the state board of conciliation as provided by an act of the last general assembly. One member will be appointed who is a member of a recognized labor union. The second member of the board is to be an employee of a large corporation. These two members will pick the third member of the board. The conciliation board will act when requested by both sides, in all disputes between capital and labor. The governor is studying many names and it may be several weeks before the members are picked.

## Fine Corn in This State.

Summaries of March crop reports for South Carolina, compiled by the federal bureau of crop estimates, were made public through the Columbia office of the weather bureau. An interesting feature is that of the South Carolina corn crop; 90 per cent is rated as of merchantable quality, while only 71.3 per cent of the corn crop for the country as a whole is so rated. Furthermore, the price per bushel paid to producers in this state was 95 cents, as against an average for the country of only 68.2 cents.

## Asks for Writ on Comptroller.

Petition for a writ of mandamus requiring Carlton W. Sawyer, comptroller general, "to issue and draw his warrant on the state treasurer" for \$7,755.43, has been filed with the supreme court by Wade Hampton Cobb, solicitor of the Fifth circuit, acting as attorney for the regents of the State Hospital for the Insane. A special session of the supreme court is asked to hear the petition. The fund will be used for repair work at the asylum.

The item of \$100,000 to carry on the repair work at the asylum, was left out of the general appropriation bill. The attorney general's office will represent the comptroller general if the session is called.

The petition says that "said repairs, improvements and developments have been for some time, and up to the present time are, in progress, are necessary and imperative for the proper care, treatment, support and maintenance of the inmates of said institution, and that petitioner has no adequate remedy at law."

## Dispensary Board Lists Filed.

Dispensary boards in seven counties were reappointed by Gov. Manning to wind up the affairs of the dispensaries holding surplus stocks. The appointments were made as provided under special acts of the legislature.

The boards appointed follow: Beaufort: M. G. Elliott, Pat Wall and J. S. Graves.

Richland: J. W. H. Duncan, James S. Verner and S. T. Wesberry.

Florence: J. H. Blackwell, Angus McTaggart and B. A. Early.

Union: J. G. Going, W. J. Haile and P. B. Culp.

Bamberg: J. M. Grimes, J. B. Kearse, W. H. Faust and J. S. Walker.

Barnwell: C. H. Mathes and W. Martin Lightsey.

Charleston: John Marshall, J. V. Wallace and C. L. Wilson.

## Means Explains Insurance Act.

An act of the last general assembly in relation to the insurance of public school buildings has been approved by Gov. Manning. Copies of the act have been mailed to the public school officials by D. H. Means, secretary of the sinking fund commission. The officials "are liable to a penalty of fine or imprisonment for neglecting or failing to comply with the terms of this act." The act requires among other things, that all insurance upon brick and reinforced concrete public school buildings, whether held and operated under the general school laws, be obtained by all school officials in the following manner: "A certain part of all of said insurance shall be by said officials placed with old life insurance companies, and the remaining portion of said insurance shall be sought and obtained by them from the sinking fund commission."

## Push Drainage to Completion.

It is said that arrangements for the drainage in three districts, Catfish, Pigeon bay and Gum swamp, in Marion and Dillon counties, will now be pushed to a completion as a result of the recent decision of the supreme court in declaring the South Carolina drainage law constitutional.

## Secretary Grants New Charters.

The Simmons Realty company of Greenville has been chartered by the secretary of state with a capital of \$1,000. The officers are: R. L. Simmons, president and treasurer, and J. A. McKinney, vice president and secretary.

The Bank of North has filed notice of an increase in capital from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

The Bank of Maysville, has filed notice with the secretary of state of a decrease in capital from \$25,000 to \$20,000.

The secretary of state has issued a charter to the D. T. McKelthan Lumber company of Lumber in Darlington county with a capital stock of \$600,000. The company proposes to do a general lumber business. The officers of the concern are: Robert L. Gilliam, president, and Emil Kieseewetter, secretary and treasurer.

The Ehrhardt Mill company of Charleston has been commissioned by the secretary of state with a capital of \$10,000. The petitioners are: Julian Mitchell and F. H. Horlbeck.

A charter has been issued to the Evelyn Realty company of Charleston with a capital of \$5,000.

A charter has been issued to the George C. Frazier company of Florence with a capital of \$3,000. The officers are: B. C. Stackley, president; S. T. Durch, vice president, and George C. Frazier, secretary and treasurer.

The Bailey Distributing Company of Columbia has filed notice of an increase in capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The Silversteel Real Estate Company has been commissioned with a capital of \$2,000. The petitioners are H. O. and J. W. Long.

A commission has been issued to the Summer Drug Company with a capital of \$2,000.

The Camden Coca-Cola Bottling Co. has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to the Grand Central Land & Trust Company of Columbia with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will do a general real estate business. The petitioners for a charter are: John W. Brainerd, Norman W. Brainerd, Jr., and Arthur P. Brainerd, Jr.

## CARRANZA ISSUES MANIFESTO TO U. S.

AMERICANS MUST STAY OUT UNLESS THEY GRANT HIM SIMILAR RIGHTS.

## MUST BE A MUTUAL AFFAIR

United States Must Not Send Armed Force After Villa Without Reciprocal Privilege.

Mexico City.—General Carranza issued a manifesto to the Nation declaring that under no circumstances would the Mexican Government grant the right to the United States to violate the Mexican territory by sending in an armed force in pursuit of Villa without consent and the reciprocal privilege being first obtained and admitted.

"I am sure that I interpret in this matter the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will comply in a dignified manner with their duty be the sacrifice what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty if, unfortunately, this drags us into a war with which the United States can never justify. We will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences. Upon the heads of the traitorous Mexicans who within and without this country have labored to produce this result, will fall the inexorable justice of the people."

"Because of the assault which Francisco Villa and the bandits who accompanied him made on the town of Columbus, in American territory, burning houses and killing some of the inhabitants, soldiers as well as civilians, the international situation in these moments is very delicate as the North American press have excited their people against Mexico and the government of that country has discussed the situation in the American Congress, members of which have advised intervention."

"The constitutional government which I have the honor to represent is also occupied diligently in an effort to solve this delicate situation, trying at all costs to maintain the dignity and sovereignty of Mexico."

"I have addressed the Government of the United States through the foreign office, stating that the invasion of Villa has historical precedents, as in the years 1880 and 1886 two parties of Indians coming from the United States invaded Sonora and Chihuahua, committing crimes and depredations on the lives and properties of Mexicans."

"It was then agreed between the governments of the two countries to permit the respective passage of armed forces, resulting in the extermination of the Indians. I have asked the American Government to pursue a like course in order to solve future difficulties, should they arise, noting that Villa and his companions are a group of bandits, whose acts the Mexican Government or people would not be responsible for, and that his reprehensible conduct is due to instigations of the reactionary element, that, lacking patriotism and convinced of its defeat, is trying by all means to bring on armed intervention."

"I have not yet received the answer of the American Government and from the reports of my chiefs along the frontier I learn that the American forces are mobilizing to pursue and capture and deliver him to the Mexican authorities; that the expedition is in the nature of a punitive campaign, and that the sovereignty of Mexico will be respected."

"The constitutional government has given instructions to its confidential agent at Washington immediately to make representations that under no circumstances will any motive, be the reasons or explanations of the United States what they may, justify the armed invasion of Mexican territory without reciprocal rights being granted to the Mexicans and that not for an instant will the invasion of Mexican territory or an outrage to its dignity be tolerated."

"I am sure that in this I interpret the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will worthily comply with their duty, be the sacrifices what they may, to sustain their rights and sovereignty. If, unfortunately, we are dragged into a war, which the United States can never justify, we will not be responsible for the disastrous consequences, but will serve as instruments for Mexican traitors within and without our country who have long labored to produce this result and upon their heads will fall the inexorable justice of the Mexican people."

## Three Regiments Get Orders.

Washington.—General Funston asked the war department for four additional regiments of cavalry for patrol duty on the Mexican border. General Scott, chief of staff, immediately issued orders for the First Cavalry at Monterey, Cal.; the Eleventh, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and the Twelfth, at Fort Robinson, Neb., to proceed at once to the border.

The Fifth Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Va., was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move.

## Worth Careful Thought

Do you read the label to know whether your baking powder is made from cream of tartar or, on the other hand, from alum or phosphate?

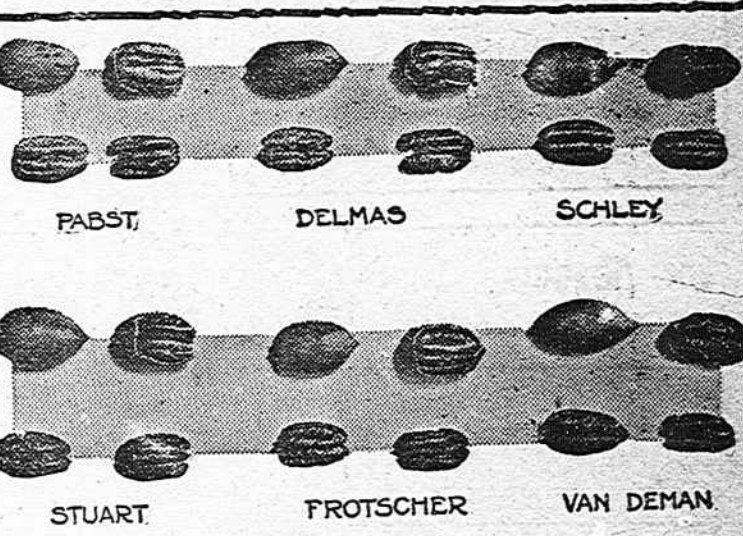
Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, derived from grapes, and adds to the food only wholesome qualities.

Other baking powders contain alum or phosphate, both of mineral origin, and used as substitutes for cream of tartar because of their cheapness.

Never sacrifice quality and healthfulness for low price.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.  
New York

## PECAN TREES PLANTED IN COTTON FIELDS



(By PROF. W. N. HUNT, North Carolina Experiment Station.)

In my experience, one of the best places for planting a pecan orchard is in the cotton field. Pecan trees are very deep-rooted, feed far below the surface, do not encroach much on the cotton land until they are big enough to give a profit for their use. Pecan trees should be set not less than 50 feet apart; 60 feet is better. In these wide middles cotton and other crops can be successfully cultivated for years until the trees require the land. In this way a planter need not be out of the use of his land, but can at the same time be gradually changing an annual crop that adds no permanent increment to the value of his soil to a perennial one that makes his land more valuable every year it grows upon it. Of course, I would not advise cotton planters to put all their lands in pecan trees, but I do believe that every cotton plantation would be enhanced in value if it had on it a larger or smaller pecan orchard, if only of a few trees. A special advantage of the cotton field for pecan planting is that the trees are practically assured of cultivation. I have never seen a pecan orchard that was a success unless it was cultivated, at least while the trees were young. It is for this reason that I prefer the term "pecan orchard" to "pecan grove," for the latter term has about it more of the idea of a green unbroken turf, and from my experience, I am very sure that this is not the condition conducive to large yields of nuts. Professor Van Deman said, "Nature plants groves, but man plants orchards."

Where maintenance crops are grown in a pecan orchard, judgment should be exercised in not allowing the rows to encroach too closely on the trees, thus robbing them of the plant food and moisture. If this is done, valuable time will be lost in getting the trees into bearing. Maintenance or cover crops should not be allowed to grow nearer than six feet to the tree row, and of course no crop of any kind should be planted in the tree row itself.

A good farmer who, at my solicitation, set out a pecan orchard, asked me one day to look at his trees, because they did not seem to be doing well. When I drove with him to his place I had difficulty in finding his orchard, for the place on which he had planted it was now a solid field of tall, waving corn, which looked as if it would produce 100 bushels to the acre. I could not at first see a single pecan tree, but after locating the corn row in which the trees were set I was able to find a number of dead ones and some very small, living but discouraged-looking trees. They would have had more chance of survival in the struggle in their native forests than in this jungle of corn. There being just one hill left out where the pecan tree stood. The trees were cultivated, and intensely so, but what chance had they of surviving, much less making a satisfactory growth? I believe that when Euclid, the mathematician of antiquity, said, "It is impossible to have two things in the same space at the same time," he was thinking especially of a corn crop in a pecan orchard. Corn is too tall a plant and too gross a feeder to be planted successfully as a cover crop in any kind of an orchard, unless it is kept at a reasonable distance from the trees.

Besides giving the young pecan trees reasonable protection from the encroachment of crops, they should be protected from their worst of all enemies, "the nigger and the mule." It makes no difference how vigorous a tree grows, if it is run over periodically with a plow and barked by trace-chains and singletrees, it never gets to bearing age. This enemy usually can be kept at bay by driving in three or four stout stakes and nailing them solid at the top with slats so as to securely inclose the tree.

## FEE VALUE OF COTTONSEED

Not Equal to Meal Which Can Be Used Without Fear of Causing Disturbance in Digestion.